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SUMMARY OF COMMENTARY IN PRAVDA ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
(February 22 - March 21, 1983)

April 1983

Prepared by the Federal Research Division of
the Library of Congress under an interagency agreement

Analyst: Rachel Warner

PREFACE

This monthly survey compiles articles on sub-Saharan Africa which appear in Pravda. It has been prepared since April 1980. Pravda is the official newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Items published are presumably authoritative. Articles dealing with Soviet political, military, or economic interests in Africa are entirely translated or extensively excerpted or summarized. News accounts which heavily rely on news services of other countries are simply noted. All entries have been arranged chronologically under general African or country headings. FBIS translations are summarized or annotated for reader reference; duplication is avoided.

Summary of Commentary In Pravda on Sub-Saharan Africa
(22 February 1983 - 21 March 1983)

Africa General

Pravda Warns Africans of Cost of US Ties

(Text) Zaire has been visited by a US delegation headed by Deputy Assistant Defense Secretary N. Koch, who conducted talks with President Mobutu Sese Seko on the expansion of military cooperation between the two countries. Practically at the same time another Washington emissary, retired Lieutenant General V. Walters, ambassador on special assignment, visited tropical Africa. In meetings with the leaders of Somalia, Kenya and Sudan, he also discussed questions linked with US military aid.

Sudan, Kenya, Somalia, and Zaire are the main recipients of such aid among African countries. Furthermore, the volume of deliveries of military equipment to them has significantly increased in recent times. This reflects the Reagan administration's course of expanding exports of weapons to foreign states. A Pentagon directive states in turn: "Aid for security needs is the key to Defense Department implementation of regional strategy."

People in Washington do not consider it necessary to cover up the basic task of the above-mentioned "strategy." "According to officials," the New York Times writes, "the United States is striving to increase its influence and obtain or preserve its access to bases."

Africa's example easily proves that this is quite true. Sudan, Somalia, and Kenya have all been forced by US pressure to grant the Pentagon military facilities on their territory to be used by the "Rapid Deployment Force." This is exactly what the United States is now trying to obtain from Zaire.

Thus, having bitten on the bait of US military aid, the above-mentioned nonaligned countries find themselves involved in the orbit of Washington's aggressive policy. This has reflected negatively on their internal situation. The arms race forced on them by the White House is exhausting the developing states' already limited resources and exacerbating their economic difficulties. Somalia, Sudan, Kenya, and Zaire are now in a crisis situation. The fact that military cooperation with the United States has played a minimal role is admitted even on the banks of the Potomac. A congressional investigation service report indicates that purchases of US arms "could threaten the internal stability of poor countries insofar as they retard the growth of their economies."

At the same time, the United States is casting new nets. Recently the White House asked to double military aid to southern African countries--Malawi, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, and Botswana--in fiscal 1984, although some of them have not even asked for such aid. Nonetheless, Washington is insistently offering its Greek gifts. Payment for them will follow later in the form of the bases for the Pentagon, economic disorder and infringement of independence. Such is the seamy side of military cooperation with the United States. (14 Mar 83, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #058, 24 Mar 83, pp. J1-2)

Southern Africa

Frontline States Meet

(Text) In Harare, a meeting of the leaders of the frontline states of southern Africa--Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Zambia, and Botswana--took place. The leaders of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa also participated, indicating their position in this part of the continent. (22 Feb 83, p. 5)

Harare Frontline States Conference

(Text) Participants in the conference of leaders of the frontline states held in Harare, Zimbabwe discussed the military-political situation in southern Africa, specifically, a common policy toward the racist South African regime, as well as problems of Namibian independence. A joint stance was also formulated for the upcoming nonaligned states' conference in Delhi.

The conference participants stated that there has recently been a sharp intensification of South African belligerence. The racist regime's leading figures, headed by Prime Minister P. Botha, have officially proclaimed their inalienable "right" to give military and financial assistance to the bandit groupings operating against Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and other frontline countries. Pretoria is thus trying retrospectively to legitimize its long-standing policy of destabilizing those states.

There have been reports of the racist regime's plans to deploy US medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads on South African territory. Work is also being carried out in South Africa on new types of chemical weapons of mass destruction. All this, the newspaper Jornal De Angola writes, reaffirms the scale of the threat hanging over the continent's independent states. Pretoria's aggressiveness is the direct outcome of the so-called "constructive rapprochement" policy and essentially of the deal between the South African authorities and the current Washington administration.

While taking measures to defend their independence and sovereignty and calling on world public opinion to strengthen solidarity with the struggle against the threat to peace and security in this part of the world, the African leaders are also ready to use diplomatic methods to resolve conflict situations and, in particular, the problem of Namibian independence. However, the path to such solutions is blocked by the policy of Pretoria, which, in particular, is demanding the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist units from Angola. This demand is overt interference in a sovereign state's internal affairs.

The frontline countries' leaders and public give warning of the need to step up vigilance with regard to the South African racist regime and the imperialist forces which support it. (24 Feb 83, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #041, 1 Mar 83, p. J2)

Angola

Meeting of the MPLA-PT Plenum

(Excerpt) In Luanda, the extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers' Party (MPLA-PT) began, during which the financial and economic position of the country was examined in the context of Angola's economic development. The plenum acknowledged the importance of the increasing role of primary organizations in mobilizing workers to solve problems of social and economic development. Much attention was given to the question of coordinating the actions of party and government organizations. (22 Feb 83, p. 4)

Increase in Contraband Operations

(Excerpt) A conference of the border wars' command took place in Luanda about published figures on the sharp increase in contraband operations in the northern provinces of Angola. According to a local reviewer, the press refers to the "present economic war" against this sovereign, independent country. The internal counterrevolution, in a battle against the popular authorities, involves the use of contraband as a means of economic sabotage. (28 Feb 83, p. 6)

Women's Congress Opens

(Text) The first Organization of Angolan Women Congress opened in Luanda. Four hundred delegates will discuss issues faced by the women's movement arising from MPLA programs. Guests at the congress include a delegation from the Committee of Soviet Women. Women, heroic warriors for Angola's independence, are now actively taking part in building a new Socialist society in the country. The Congress will continue until 8 March. (3 Mar 83, p. 1)

New Measures Adopted

(Excerpt) The National Assembly of Angola recently approved a program of extreme measures, worked out the day before, during a session of an MPLA-PT plenum. These measures envisage a concentration of effort in the most strategic areas of economic development--key industries, construction, and transportation. They are also aimed at increasing production in the rural economy. Control over implementation of the program will be entrusted to President dos Santos. (9 Mar 83, p. 4)

Women's Conference Ends

(Excerpt) A colorful march ended the Congress of the Organization of Angolan Women in Luanda, the first such Congress in Angola's history. Delegates from 39 countries attended, including a number from the Soviet Union. (10 Mar 83, p. 4)

Luanda Through the Eyes of a Writer

(Excerpt) Through the eyes of Antonio Kardoza, the general secretary of the Union of Angolan Writers, Luanda is the cradle of Angola's struggle for freedom. Today, no one can say exactly how many people live in the Angolan capital. The

answer should be found in the coming census. However, many think that there are more than a million people--more than twice the number of those in the capital in colonial times. The old residents divide Luanda into two parts: the "asphalt city" where life goes on in full swing all day long, and the "calm city" which was built without any planning and where life is lived by the minute. (13 Mar 83, p. 4)

Congo

CPSU Delegation Departs for the Congo

(Text) In connection with party relations between the CPSU and the Congolese Labor Party, a delegation of CPSU party workers departed for the Congo, headed by the chief editor of the newspaper, Agitator. (25 Feb 83, p. 4)

Seminar in Moscow

(Summary) From 21-24 February a seminar took place in Moscow on the problems of the ideological struggles in Africa. Participating in the seminar were members of the CPSU and the Congolese Workers' Party. (26 Feb 83, p. 4)

CPSU Delegation Ends Congo Trip

(Text) A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by M. Gabdulin, chief editor of the newspaper, Agitator, has returned to Moscow from Brazzaville after visiting the People's Republic of the Congo under the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Congolese Labor Party. In the course of the delegation's meetings and talks with the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and party organizations, there was an exchange of ideas on questions of agitation and propaganda work and the dissemination of the ideas of scientific socialism. (6 Mar 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #050, p. J2)

Ethiopia/Somalia

Ethiopian Newspaper Article on Somalia

(Text) The newspaper, Ethiopian Herald, writes about the internal situation in Somalia. The economy of the country is going through enormous difficulties, suffering from a shortage of products and goods and from growing corruption. An especially difficult situation exists in the northern regions of Somalia to which the ruling regime in Somalia is paying no attention. At the beginning of last month in the small town of Mandera, not far from Berbera, opposing forces began to advance and liberated about 700 prisoners who had been arrested by the Somali authorities. The newspaper reports that these Somali authorities threatened to suppress the resistance of the masses with its increasingly large army, without taking any kind of social and economic steps. (23 Feb 83, p. 5)

Ethiopia

In Memory of Karl Marx

(Text) In Addis Ababa, a tribute will be given to Karl Marx. A statue of the great thinker and revolutionary will stand opposite the capital's university next year when Ethiopia celebrates the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. (28 Feb 83, p. 5)

Veterans' Group Praises Soviet Union

(Excerpt) The Soviet Union is resolutely advancing as an avant-garde world power against imperialism which aims to exacerbate international tension, noted the president of the National Association of the Veterans Resistance Movement of Ethiopia in Addis Ababa. (4 Mar 83, p. 4)

Soviet Official Visits Mengistu

(Summary) Ethiopian President Mengistu welcomed Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers N. K. Baybakov to Addis Ababa for a working visit. In the course of the visit, cooperation between the two countries will be discussed, as well as strengthening Ethiopia's national economy. (5 Mar 83, p. 4)

COPWE Delegation Arrives in Moscow

(Text) By invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a delegation of leading workers of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) arrived in Moscow. The delegation, headed by COPWE Executive Committee member Berhanu Bayih, met with Deputy Chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department R. A. Ulianovsky and USSR Deputy Foreign Minister M. S. Kapitsa. (10 Mar 83, p. 4)

Import Policies

(Text) Until the revolution, Ethiopia's foreign trade was almost completely under the control of foreign companies. A significant portion of export-import operations has become of interest to society's leaders. The present import policies are aimed at satisfying the needs of the population and speeding the economic growth of the country. Forty percent of the imported goods consist of items necessary for implementing the construction program. (12 Mar 83, p. 1)

Baybakov's Ethiopia Visit

(Excerpt) Ethiopian President Mengistu has made a high assessment of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia.

Receiving N. K. Baybakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, who is here on a working visit, Mengistu emphasized that the Soviet Union's international assistance and support play an important role in realizing the aims of the Ethiopian National Democratic Revolution and in building the sound foundations of a Socialist society in the country. Mengistu voiced confidence that the fruitful Soviet-Ethiopian ties will continue to develop successfully in the interests of two countries' peoples and of peace and progress on earth.

The main directions of the long term, 10-year economic and social development plan (1984-1993), which is currently being drafted in Ethiopia, were examined during the talks. In this connection N. K. Baybakov emphasized that the Soviet Union is prepared to continue giving Ethiopia assistance in developing the national economy along Socialist lines.

During its stay in the country, the Soviet delegation visited eight Ethiopian provinces and familiarized itself with the work of industrial enterprises, peasant cooperatives, state farms, and also with the construction of a number of Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation projects. Consultations were held with the leaders of various ministries and departments, and of the supreme council for conducting a national revolutionary campaign of development and central planning in Ethiopia. (13 May 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #053, 17 Mar 83, p. J1)

COPWE Member Speaks on Ethiopian-Soviet Relations

(Excerpt) Legesse Asfaw, a member of COPWE's Central Committee, noted that the Ethiopian revolution, paving the way to the building of a new society characterized by social equity and equality, will follow along the path of Marxism-Leninism and scientific socialism. In the struggle to implement this noble task, Ethiopia will utilize support from the Soviet Union which has and will continue to render assistance in strengthening revolutionary achievements. Asfaw was speaking in Addis Ababa during a meeting between CPSU and COPWE representatives. (19 Mar 83, p. 4)

Guinea-Bissau

Soviets Offer Gift

(Excerpt) In Bissau, a ceremony took place for the presentation to the Secretary of the Central Committee of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) of a gift from the CPSU Central Committee--a large set of social-political and scientific literature in Portuguese and French, as well as the best film of the first years of Soviet cinematography. (22 Feb 83, p. 4)

Soviet Ties Expand

(Excerpt) In Bissau, a cooperation agreement was signed between the Soviet Government and Guinea-Bissau. A contract was signed also, rendering to Soviet organizations the assistance of Guinea-Bissau's Ministry of Natural Resources in procuring building materials from 1983 to 1985. (25 Feb 83, p. 4)

Lesotho

Lesotho Strives Toward Development

(Excerpt) The capital of Lesotho, Maseru, is a small city which is gradually losing its colonial distinctiveness. In place of awkward brick structures rise buildings of glass and concrete where administrative offices and banks are located. Just a half century ago, industry consisted of a tiny parish printing house in one of the village suburbs. Now, along the bow-shaped streets in the

northern parts of the city, an industrial zone is springing up where one can find repair shops, factories for processing wool and hides, and supplies of building materials and household utensils. According to statistics, the population of Maseru, since independence 16 years ago, has grown to 30,000. Surrounded on all sides by South Africa, Lesotho has an area of more than 30,000 square kilometers. In recent years, the government has taken steps to correct a situation in which the rural economic sector of the country has been compelled to purchase food products to feed the population. Several experimental stations have been established in which scientific workers teach farmers methods of increasing crop yields of maize, wheat, and vegetables, ways to combat soil erosion, and modern irrigation techniques. In many countries, migrant workers, out of necessity, abandon their homes to search for work, a frequent occurrence in the modern world. However, in the case of Lesotho, this is unusual; three-quarters of the workers in the country remain in their place of birth.

In the midst of Lesotho's society, everyone loudly declares his own strength, realizing that it is necessary to overcome the backwardness of the country, to strengthen ties with the other independent states in southern Africa, and to repel threats from South Africa.

A characteristic of Lesotho's development plan is the evolution of the ruling Basotho National Party of which the leadership used to orient itself toward the "good will" of Pretoria. However, this has changed; the Government flatly turned down an invitation to become a member of the so-called "Constellation of States" under South Africa's protection. (27 Feb 83, p. 4)

Madagascar

Ratsiraka Speaks on Malagasy Position

(Text) During the conference for nonaligned nations, Madagascar consistently speaks out against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and Zionism, noted President Ratsiraka in Antananarivo. (15 Mar 83, p. 5)

Mozambique

Machel Arrives in Moscow

(Excerpt) By invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government, President Samora Machel of Mozambique arrived in Moscow today for a friendly working visit. (1 Mar 83, p. 1)

Machel Visits Tashkent



(Text) Mozambican President Machel made a stopover in Tashkent on his way to Moscow. The guest was met and seen off at the airport by S. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; I. B. Usmankhodzhaev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N. D. Khudayberdiyev, chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers; and other officials. (2 Mar 83, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #043, 3 Mar 83, p. J1)

Machel Meets with Andropov and Gromyko



(Excerpt) A meeting between Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO party (Mozambique Liberation Party) and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, took place in the Kremlin today. Taking part in the meeting were, on the Soviet side, Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; and on the Mozambique side Chissano, member of the FRELIMO party Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the FRELIMO party Central Committee in charge of international policy questions and foreign minister.

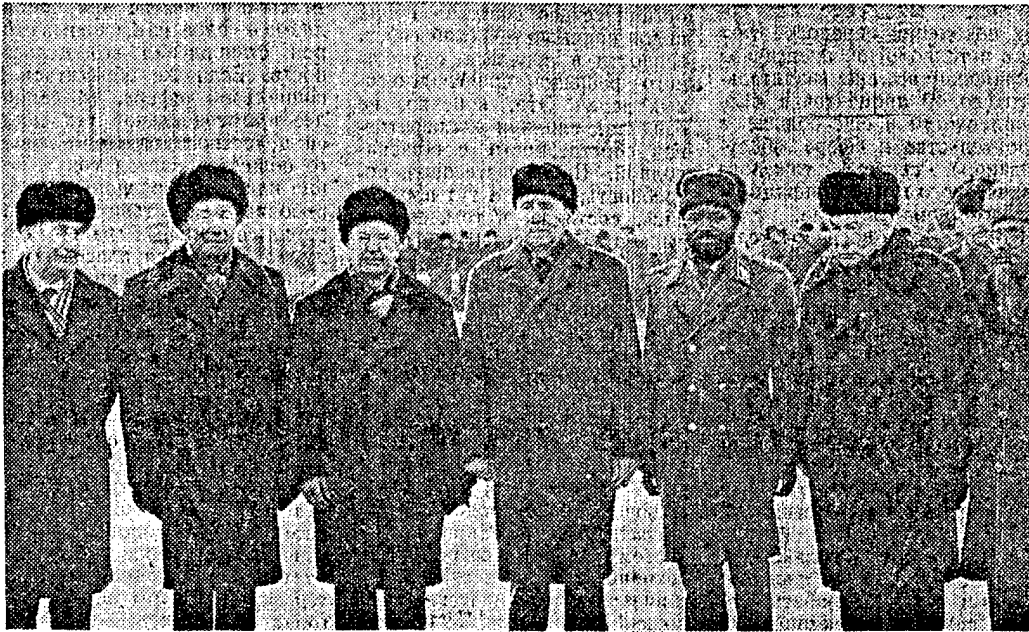
During the conversation, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, questions concerning Soviet-Mozambique relations--which are being built on the strong foundation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation of 31 March 1977--as well as a number of international problems, including the situation in the south of Africa, were examined.

Samora Machel informed those present of the preparations of the FRELIMO party for its 15th (as heard) congress, the tasks facing the People's Republic of Mozambique in connection with the increased activity of forces being sent by the Republic of South Africa's racist regime which are hostile to the Mozambican revolution; and the efforts of the party, government and the Mozambique people in defending the gains of the revolution and creating foundations of a socialist society in the country. He expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU and to the Soviet state and people for the great help being extended to the People's Republic of Mozambique to resolve socioeconomic problems, and for the support for its struggle against internal and external reaction.

Comrade Andropov noted that the main direction in the development of the Soviet Union's relations with the People's Republic of Mozambique has been and remains a line aimed at all-round cooperation with the People's Republic of Mozambique, and support for the efforts of the FRELIMO party to build foundations of socialism and to strengthen national independence.

Comrade Andropov and Samora Machel, having examined the situation in the south of Africa, noted that the peoples of the Soviet Union and Mozambique resolutely condemn the aggressive policy of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa which attempts to destabilize the situation in neighboring African states and to impede the achievement of the true independence by the Namibian people under SWAPO's (South-West African People's Organization) leadership. (3 Mar 83, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #043, 3 Mar 83, p. J1)

Machel Leaves Moscow



(Excerpt) President Machel left Moscow on 3 March for Berlin. He was escorted to the airport by Minister of Foreign Affairs Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Secretary Chernenko, First Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee Secretary Ponomarev, and First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Arkhipov. Machel had also met with Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Polyakov; Soviet Ministers Burenkov (Health), Yelyutin (Higher and Secondary Specialized Education), Kamentsev (Fish Industry) and Kozlovskiy (Geology); Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Skachkov; Chairman of the KGB Chebrikov; TASS General Director Losev; and a number of other officials. (4 Mar 83, p. 1)

Machel's Soviet Visit at Center of Mozambican News

(Excerpt) Since his friendship visit to the Kremlin, President Machel has become the center of attention in the Mozambican information media. Newspapers, radios, and televisions are portraying the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding which has existed between the two countries since 31 March 1977. (4 Mar 83, p. 4)

Tikhonov Speech

(Summary) At the 2 March Kremlin dinner for Mozambican President Machel, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers N. A. Tikhonov welcomed Machel to Moscow and spoke of the friendly and cooperative relations between the USSR and Mozambique. (4 Mar 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #045, 7 Mar 83, pp. J5-6)

Soviet-Mozambican Joint Communique

(Summary) At the close of Mozambican President Machel's 28 February to 5 March visit to the Soviet Union, a joint communique was issued outlining the nature and content of talks between Mozambican and Soviet officials. (6 Mar 83, pp. 1 and 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #045, 7 Mar 83, pp. J1-5)

Commentary on USSR-Mozambican Relations

(Excerpt) The arrival in the Soviet Union of Mozambican President Machel ended in the signing of a protocol on scientific and cultural cooperation for 1983-84, and was indicative of one of the strongest Soviet-African relationships. Historically, after the colonial period when the African states had just gained independence, the Soviet Union sought to strengthen them by establishing economic and cultural ties and to fortify their armies for protection from the forces of imperialism. It is especially rewarding to establish ties with countries having a Socialist orientation; Mozambique is one of these countries. (6 Mar 83, p. 4)

FRELIMO Approves Soviet-Mozambican Resolutions

(Excerpt) The permanent political committee of the Central Committee of FRELIMO and the permanent commission of the Popular Assembly of Mozambique discussed and approved the results of the joint meeting which was held in the Soviet Union between Soviet and Mozambican officials. The visit to the Soviet Union, led by President Machel, resulted in a resolution to strengthen the ties of friendship and solidarity between the parties and people of Mozambique and the Soviet Union, based on Marxist-Leninist principles and proletarian internationalism. (19 Mar 83, p. 5)

FRELIMO Plenum Concludes

(Text) In Maputo, the 11th plenum of the FRELIMO Central Committee concluded. It discussed preparations for the Fourth Congress of FRELIMO at the end of April in which questions about the new national education system and the progress of the state plan and budget for 1983 will be discussed. (20 Mar 83, p. 4)

Nigeria

Gas Product Sought as Alternative to Oil

(Excerpt) The decrease in world oil prices, connected with the economic slump in the capitalist West, has resulted in diminished returns in the Nigerian treasury of foreign currency and in the necessity of diversifying resources of the financial budget. For the near future, plans have taken shape in the natural gas industry. Nigeria has huge natural gas reserves. At present, estimates of these reserves have come to 86 billion cubic meters. Future prospecting, specialists claim, could double this number.

Last year, foreign companies, especially British Petroleum, retracted their previous proposal to construct an enormous gas processing factory on the Niger Delta. However, the Government of Nigeria decided to continue working to develop the gas resources and, with this goal, established a special group whose report will be prepared in several months. They will consider the expediency of constructing a number of small factories for processing gas with a general capacity of up to eight million cubic meters. (9 Mar 83, p. 4)

Republic of South Africa

Mandela Remains Symbol

(Excerpt) For more than 20 years, South African authorities have imprisoned Nelson Mandela, but he continues to be a living symbol to the radical populations in this country of resistance to apartheid rule. Mandela was one of the leaders of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa which is struggling for independence. (27 Feb 83, p. 4)

No Changes in Educational Costs

(Text) The policies of South Africa regarding the education of the dark-skinned population have undergone no survey since the massive uprising of African teachers and students in Soweto in 1976, writes the Zimbabwean newspaper, the Herald. According to data in the article, instruction in an African middle school costs 21 rands annually, while white students pay only 1.169 rands. (13 Mar 83, p. 5)

264 Arrested Under Antiterrorist Act

(Text) A report from Johannesburg was received in Luanda about the publication this week of a speech from the South African Institute of Interracial Relations. In the period from January to 30 November of the past year, 264 people were arrested under the antiterrorism act. The speech was based on data gathered by means of a questionnaire returned by the families of the detainees. (20 Mar 83, p. 5)

Republic of South Africa/Namibia

Freedom of Press Severely Restricted

(Text) According to reports from Johannesburg, a legal process has been renewed concerning employees of the Rand Daily Mail as well as the editor of the Sunday Times. They are accused of divulging state secrets and violating laws pertaining to the press. The cause of these charges is a series of articles in the newspapers disclosing the participation of secret agents of South Africa and the CIA in organizing the attempted coup in the Seychelles in November 1981.

Recently, the racist authorities dismissed the chief editor of the Namibian newspaper, the Windhoek Advertiser, because he revealed major facts about the actions of South African secret agents in Namibia, and also because he published a truthful article about life in the Soviet Union.

At present, writes the newspaper, the Jornal di Angola, in South Africa more than 100 various laws and directives for the press have been issued which make it impossible for the truth to be told about the apartheid regime's internal and foreign policies. (14 Mar 83, p. 5)

Rwanda

Habyarimana Praises Soviet Union

(Text) The Rwandan Government highly values the course of the CPSU and Soviet state in strengthening peace, relaxing international tension, stopping the arms race, and advancing international economic cooperation, noted Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana in Kigali in a statement to a delegation from the Soviet Committee of Solidarity of Asian and African countries. (20 Mar 83, p. 5)

Seychelle Islands

National Television Service Begins

(Excerpt) The Seychelle Islands, a young state, has a reputation for doing things first. For example, there is now national television service. At the opening last month of Seychelles television, President Rene noted that it should raise the educational level of the country's citizens. At first, television service will reach 40 percent of the population. (5 Mar 83, p. 5)

Tanzania

Symposium on Marx to be Held

(Excerpt) A symposium entitled "Marxism in Africa" will take place in Dar-es-Salaam, 100 years after the death of Karl Marx, through the initiative of the Institute for Research on the Problems of Development of Dar-es-Salaam University. Tanzanian students of higher learning institutions, as well as from the Universities of Mbarara in Uganda and Eduardo Mondlane in Mozambique, Zimbabwe University, and the Tanzanian-Mozambican Center of International Relations, will attend. (11 Mar 83, p. 4)

Zambia

CPSU Delegation Arrives in Zambia

(Text) A CPSU delegation headed by Yu. N. Balandin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Kostroma CPSU Obkom, arrived in Lusaka yesterday at the invitation of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) of Zambia's Central Committee. The delegation will familiarize itself with UNIP's activity and the Zambian people's life and work.

At a meeting at the capital's airport, B. F. Kapulu, member of the UNIP Central Committee, gave a high assessment of the support given by the Soviet Union to the peoples of southern Africa in their struggle for freedom and independence. He noted the fruitful nature of ties between the CPSU and UNIP and spoke in favor of their future development. (9 Mar 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #023, 10 Mar 83, p. J1)

CPSU Delegation in Zambia

(Text) Humphrey H. Mulemba, general secretary of UNIP, yesterday received Yu. N. Balandin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Kostroma CPSU Obkom, who is head of a CPSU delegation in Zambia at the UNIP Central Committee's invitation.

Welcoming the CPSU envoys, the general secretary of UNIP noted that relations between the two parties are constantly developing and strengthening. These relations, he noted, promote the expansion of ties between the peoples of the USSR and Zambia. It may be noted with satisfaction that the two parties' viewpoints coincide on many of the main issues of today.

The UNIP leader expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for the assistance given in training Zambian national cadres, stressing that the resolution of this problem is particularly important for Zambia's current development. (14 Mar 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #053, 17 Mar 83, p. J2)

Document Signed

(Text) A plan was signed here yesterday for party ties between the CPSU and UNIP for 1983 to 1984. The document was signed during the visit paid to Zambia at the UNIP Central Committee's invitation by a CPSU delegation headed by Yu. N. Balandin, first secretary of Kostroma CPSU Obkom. (15 Mar 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #053, 17 Mar 83, p. J2)

CPSU Delegation Returns from Zambia

(Text) The CPSU delegation has returned to Moscow from Lusaka. (16 Mar 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #058, 24 Mar 83, p. J2)

Foreign Affairs Minister Returns from Nonaligned Conference

(Text) Zambian Minister of Foreign Affairs Goma noted, on his return from the Conference of Nonaligned Countries in Delhi, that under conditions in which the world is characterized by stress and economic crises, the participants of the Conference strove to strengthen solidarity and to take an active part in the search for just and long term solutions to current problems. (16 Mar 83, p. 5)

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Comments on Nonaligned Conference

(Excerpt) Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mugabe, speaking at a press conference in Harare after his return from India, noted that the participants of the conference of nonaligned states examined the most important issues of modern times. (15 Mar 83, p. 5)

Zimbabwe/Republic of South Africa

Zimbabwean Agents on Trial for Espionage

(Text) According to a report from Harare, two employees of Zimbabwe's security organization, arrested last year for suspicion of spying for South Africa, made a written declaration of their subversive actions. They wrote that they had joined South African intelligence in 1980 and were given the task of collecting intelligence on the Zimbabwean army and air force. During the investigation, a large cache of weapons supplied by South Africa was discovered. (8 Mar 83, p. 5)

South African Broadcasts in Zimbabwe

(Text) Transmissions from alleged "underground" radio stations in South Africa have begun, aimed at the Zimbabwean province of Matabeleland where, in the recent past, tension has been mounting. The goal of the racist broadcasts is to complicate the situation in this part of Zimbabwe. The Broadcasting Corporation of Zimbabwe reported that the transmissions are coming from the South African province of the Transvaal. (21 Mar 83, p. 5)